

Dumourier a memorial on the subject. This memorial is a third manifesto, worthy in every thing of the two former. Gen. Dumourier received it with indignation, in which we share, and which must also be excited in the National Convention, and in all France.

"It was immediately announced that the truce was broken, and letters from the General, written in a stile suited to a man honored with the noble employment of conducting Frenchmen to liberty, procured an answer from the King of Prussia's aid-du-camp, stating, that the intentions of the King and of the Duke of Brunswick had been misunderstood; that a new conference was demanded; and that the royal and Imperial armies would not be the first to break the truce. Gen. Dumourier refused to consent to any new conference, or any delay in the operations of the campaign unless the memorial of the Duke of Brunswick should be first annulled. Such is the actual state of things! What passed during that circumstance, will shew the French nation in that respectable point of view which belongs to it. All our proceedings have been marked with candor and firmness. We have abandoned stratagem and weakness to our enemies, and all Europe must perceive in our conduct, a people, who set a just value on peace, but who are not afraid of war.

(Signed) LEBRUN."

After reading the above detail, M. Brislot then read the memorial of the Duke of Brunswick, which runs in a similar strain with his two former manifestoes. The reading of it was frequently interrupted with murmurs, and when that part was read, which insists on the restoration of Louis XVI. to the Royal Dignity, the Assembly burst into a fit of laughter.—M. Brislot requested the silence of pity.

Letter from the Commissioners sent to Chalons.

"Saint Menehould, Sept. 30, at nine in the evening, &c. &c.

"In our last letter we gave you an account of our arrival at the army of Gen. Dumourier, and of the effect produced on it by a notification of the wise decrees which you have already passed. We now announce to you that we have just received intelligence, that the King of Prussia has raised the camp which he had about a league from us; from the position in which it was, General Dumourier foresaw, that the enemy could not long keep their station in the midst of the desert plains of Champagne, and without having any communication through which they could receive convoys but towards Grand Pre.

"Some days ago General Dumourier dispatched Gen. Buernonville with a body of 13,000 men, to intercept this communication, and that general, distinguished for his activity, zeal and ability, succeeded in getting possession of several considerable convoys. He likewise took more than 100 prisoners, who arrived successively in the course of the day. All accounts agree in certifying the extreme distress to which the army of the enemy is reduced; and General Dumourier formed a very just idea of their situation, when he informed you that they could not remain long in it.

"It can scarcely be believed that experienced generals should have penetrated into the deserts of Champagne, had they not entertained a vain hope that they should be seconded in their operations by a criminal correspondence with the malcontents; but the memorable day of the 10th has proved, that the French, while they combat for liberty, will perish rather than consent to any capitulation. The general, daily informed of details which proved their distress, properly judged that by preserving their situation, they would destroy the effect of any movements which they might attempt. This army, so formidable, is reduced one half by its sick, whom they were obliged to send away to Grand Pre. It is well known that there is a general hospital in that town, in which there

is more than 8000. Had General Dumourier abandoned his position, and advanced towards Chalons or Rheims, they would infallibly have taken advantage of his movement, not to attack us, but to pass through the defile, and to establish cantonments for the purpose of passing the winter in one of the most fertile countries. His constant perseverance has obliged them, last night, to make a movement entirely contrary to that which he expected.

"They have quitted their post, and the communication between Chalons and Saint Menehould is now re-established, which gives the French army 15 hours for the arrival of convoys and provisions. Ardour and satisfaction prevail among our troops, and our situation was never so advantageous as at present. The first movement which the enemy made indicates that they wish to retire through the defiles of Grand Pre, the only passage which remains to them.

"We shall not enter into any details of the future plans of Gen. Dumourier, but we think it our duty to inform you, that the utmost confidence ought to be reposed in him; that the people of Paris need be in no uneasiness, and that we hope in our next to give you still more satisfactory intelligence. People ought not, however, to exult in that success which the fate of war may reverse; but we are able at present to give hopes, which result from the certain distress of our enemy, and the diseases by which they are weakened; from the excellent condition of our troops, and from the ardor which they shew to combat those tyrants, who wish to impose laws upon them, as well as from the confidence which they have in their General.

(Signed) "CARRA,
"SELLERY,
"BRIEUR."

"P. S. It was by mistake that we dated our last on the 30th; the true date was the 29th, at seven in the morning. This moment we have received a letter from General Buernonville, announcing that since yesterday he has taken 200 prisoners, 24 waggons loaded with cloaths for the troops, 800 horses, and five Emigrants of the King's household. By a second note we are informed that he has killed 27 hussars with a Prussian Commander. The National Convention will learn these details with satisfaction."

A copy of the letter from General Dumourier to the King of Prussia was then read. In this letter the General informed his Prussian Majesty, that the manifestos of the Duke of Brunswick had been treated with sovereign contempt by the whole French nation, and that it was not by threats that a free people could be conquered. He then represented to him the advantages which would result to both nations by an alliance of which they were both worthy, and requested him in the name of his own glory and interest, and in those of his army to abandon the despicable cause of the Emigrants.

The reading of this letter was frequently interrupted by applauses.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs transmitted to the Convention a list of those ambassadors and Envoys who had taken the new oath. The ambassador at the court of Denmark had not only refused to take it, but had written to Louis Stanislaus Xavier that he would receive no orders but from him, whom he considered as the only lawful King of France.

Domestic Articles.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.

We learn by an arrival at New-Bedford, that the siege of Thionville was raised by the Austrians.—That the Duke of Brunswick had for some time been stationary at Chalons, in Champagne; that it was the public sentiment at Dunkirk, that General Fayette, in his flight, had betrayed the cause he had engaged to support; and that there did not appear in the French

Republicans, any signs of fear of their invading enemies.

A correspondent says—the refusal of the House of Representatives of the United States, to admit the Secretary of War to be heard on the floor, on the subject of the failure of Gen. St. Clair's expedition, is one of those traits of jealousy and suspicion, which though it has a praiseworthy appearance in the theory of government, is nevertheless, in practice, attended by the most flagrant injustice; and evidences a want of firmness unworthy the members of an independent Republican Legislature.

We are informed, that at a late meeting of the Agricultural Society, in this town, a very considerable sum of money was subscribed, for establishing a fund to defray the expense of premiums and bounties which may be voted by the society. The Hon. THOMAS RUSSELL, on this occasion, subscribed One Thousand Dollars. An instance of patriotism we deem highly worthy recording.

In some of the papers, a doubt has been suggested, of the choice of the Hon. THEODORE SEDGWICK, as Representative in Congress, from the county of Berkshire.—We have now the pleasure to assure the public, that he is elected; and by a considerable majority.

TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE.

George Whytock, commander of the ship Rodney, of London, which failed from Boston, on Thursday the 22d of November, and unfortunately was shipwrecked on Duxborough beach, the Sunday morning following, in the severe snow storm, takes this public method to return his most grateful thanks to the benevolent people of Duxborough, Marshfield, and their vicinities, for their humane, spirited and generous exertions, in affording him and his crew their assistance, in their distressing calamity. To ALL this tribute is sincerely proffered, and particularly to Captain Samuel Debona, of Duxborough, for his singularly benevolent, noble and spirited exertions, who at the risk of his own life, ventured into the boisterous waves, and providentially reached the wreck, for the kind purpose of preventing the sufferers attempting to land in their then situation, but to wait until the tide would admit of their getting safely on shore, and to inspire into their almost exhausted spirits every possible degree of fortitude, with the assurance of a ready assistance as soon as it was possible for help to reach them from the beach.

(Signed) GEORGE WHYTOCK, for himself, family, and ship's company.

A correspondent assures us, that the Massachusetts Charitable Society, at their quarterly meeting last Monday evening, unanimously voted a blanket for each prisoner now confined in Boston gaol, and as much fuel as will be necessary to keep them comfortable during the inclemency of the season.

NEWPORT, (R. I.) Dec. 3.

Extracts of Letters from France to a Gentleman in this town.

"Oct. 3. At present we are attacked by most part of Europe, they have gained little or no advantage of us yet, and what they do not effect in two months cannot be done afterwards, as our troops are collecting fast since we have assumed a republican form of government.

"We have at present a large body of troops in actual service, and in a very short time shall have 500,000 men in pay—and they have in several instances acted with great spirit."

"Oct. 5. It is this day reported, that the king of Prussia offers to treat with us and return home; but no terms will be accepted until he leaves the kingdom."

Translation from the Gazette Nationale, printed at Paris, Sept. 27.

"The Generals of the Northern and Centre Armies, have informed the Executive Council, that overtures had been made them on the part of the King of Prussia, manifesting his desire to enter into a ne-

gociation.—The Council Resolved, that the French Republic will hear no propositions, until the Prussian troops shall first evacuate the French territories."

A letter was read in the National Convention from General Wimpfen, stating that the siege of Thionville had been raised.

Dispatches were also read from the Department of Landes, informing the Assembly of an invasion by the Spaniards, and requesting that Commissioners might be sent to Bayonne, on the southern frontiers, to concert such measures as might be most proper for the defence of the country.

STOCKBRIDGE, (Mass.) Dec. 4.

A correspondent most sincerely hopes that the Connecticut 'ECHO' will take proper notice of his Excellency's late "SHALL Speech,"—in order that it so remarkably wise, so unparalldedly illustrious, and patriotic a watchfulness over the sovereign rights of perfectly free, independent, and totally unconnected and unaccountable State Majesty, may be transmitted to posterity, adorned with that brightness of genius, that true and well directed wit, which has been almost universally, as well as justly, ascribed to the author or authors of the 'ECHO.'—And if a stranger might be allowed to offer a hint on the occasion, he would suggest the following by way of preface.

Again shall Echo rise—and sing
The praise of Massachusetts' King;
Pais by the deeds of John Monier.
"And give the" other JOHN "a cheer."
* Author of a bombastic, tautological advertisement, echoed in the American Mercury, printed at Hartford.

H A L I F A X, Nov. 22.

On the night of the 7th of Sept. was lit the Light House on M' Nutt's Island, at the entrance of Shelburne harbor with a double or distinguishing light from that on Sambro Island.—And we have great pleasure in being informed that it proves equal to expectation.

The following are the angle bearings and estimate distance for the information of the public:

Bearings distance.	
1 from the Light-House to Berry's point,	N 40 00 E 2 miles
2 from do. to Strap Tubb Rock off Berry's point,	N 70 00 E
3d from ditto to Bell Rock,	N 70 00 E 2 1 2
4th from do. to S. End of Westernmost of Ragged Island,	N 84 00 E
5th from do. to Easternmost, of Ragged Island,	N 86 30 E 10 1 2
6th from do. to S. W. breakers off Ragged Island,	S 81 34 E 8
7th from do. to Cape Negro,	S 39 00 W 9
8th from do. to Jigg Rock,	S 28 00 W 1 3 4
Latitude observed at the Light-House by a Mean of two double Altitudes and one Meridian Alt. is 43° 43' 30" North, Variation West 13° 30' and Longitude 63° 0' 8" West Greenwich.	

FROM THE MAIL.

MR. CLAYPOOLE,

AN extract from a Georgia paper appeared in yours and the several papers in this city, respecting a Capt. Hickman and a Mr. Skinner, said to be of Boston:—In justice to several respectable persons of their profession, by the name of Skinner, who sail from Boston, and the citizens in general, it ought to be known, that neither Capt. Hickman nor Mr. Skinner are Americans, nor was the latter ever 3 months in Boston. These persons being said to be of Boston, has excited some unhappy prejudices against the vessels from that place in the West-Indies.

Perhaps by giving this a place in the several papers where the other has been inserted, will have a happy tendency to remove it, and prevent any future inconveniences arising therefrom.